

THE VILLAGES (ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENT) LAWS, 1950.

BYE-LAWS MADE BY THE IMPROVEMENT BOARD OF PEDHOULAS.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by section 24 of the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950, the Improvement Board of Pedhoulas hereby make the following bye-laws:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These bye-laws may be cited as the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Pedhoulas Bye-laws, 1951, and are hereinafter referred to as “these bye-laws”.

2. These bye-laws shall come into operation upon their publication in the *Gazette*.

PART II.—INTERPRETATION.

3. In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) The following terms have the meanings respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

“Animal”, save when in any part or chapter of these bye-laws otherwise defined, means any ass, camel, cow, goat, horse, kid, lamb, mule, ox, sheep, swine, fowl, chicken or turkey.

“Bakery” means any premises or place used for preparing or making or baking bread for sale to the public.

“Barber” includes hairdresser, whether for ladies or gentlemen.

“Board” means the Improvement Board of Pedhoulas.

“Bread” includes bread of any size or shape, made of any meal or flour whatever, whether alone or mixed with anything else, and includes also what is commonly known as “frangiola”, but not cakes or biscuits or what are commonly known as “koullouria” or “paximadia”.

“Carcass” means the carcass of an animal.

“Chairman” means the Chairman of the Board.

“Chief Veterinary Officer” means the Chief Veterinary Officer to the Government of the Colony of Cyprus and includes any person authorized by him in writing for the purposes of Part III of these bye-laws.

“Food-stuffs” means any goods, commodities, articles, things or liquids used for human consumption.

“Fresh meat”, save when in any part or chapter of these bye-laws otherwise defined, means the fresh meat of any animal.

“Household refuse” means any ashes, dung, dust, filth, paper, rubbish or any other waste matter.

“Improvement Area” means the improvement area of Pedhoulas.

“Inspector” means an inspector appointed by the Board for the purpose of the part or chapter of these bye-laws in which the word occurs.

“Khan” includes any room or place used as a khan or in connection therewith.

“Law” means the Villages (Administration and Improvement) Laws, 1950, and includes any law amending or substituted for the same.

“Medical Officer” means the District Medical Officer of Nicosia or his representative and includes any registered medical practitioner or other person authorized or appointed by the Board for the purposes of these bye-laws.

“Perishable goods” means game, fresh fruit, kolokassi, potatoes, onions, cucumber, fresh beans of all kinds, fresh peas, fresh bulbs and any other green or fresh vegetables or plants of any kind, or any part thereof, whether cultivated or growing wild.

“Person” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

"Place of Public Resort" includes any building, booth, tent, or place to which the public may resort for meetings, accommodation, entertainment, or refreshment of any kind, or for the consumption of any food-stuff or liquid.

"Premises" means any building, structure, hut, shop, tent, land or place situated within the improvement area.

"Public Notification" means a notification signed by the Chairman and posted in at least two conspicuous places within the improvement area.

"Refuse" includes ashes, dung, dust, hay, filth, litter, paper, rubbish, shavings, straw, sweepings or other waste matter.

"Summer Season" means the period commencing on the 1st day of June and ending on the 30th day of September in every year.

"Year" means a calendar year commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December, both days inclusive.

(b) References to Laws or sections include references to Laws or sections amending or substituted for the same.

Words and expressions, other than the terms defined in paragraph (a) of this bye-law, have the same meaning as similar words and expressions in the Law.

Words importing the masculine gender include females.

Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

PART III.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

4. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any premises within the improvement area to be a slaughter-house in respect of any animal other than swine (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the slaughter-house No. 1").

5. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any premises within the improvement area to be a slaughter-house in respect of swine (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the slaughter-house No. 2").

6. The slaughter-houses shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Medical Officer.

7. In all matters to which bye-laws 13, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of these bye-laws relate, the Medical Officer and the inspector shall be guided by, and act in accordance with, the instructions issued to them from time to time by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

8. The slaughter-house No. 1 shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any animal other than swine and the dressing of its carcass daily from sunrise to ten o'clock in the forenoon and may be open or kept open with the permission of the Chairman at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

9. The slaughter-house No. 2 shall be open and shall be kept open for the slaughtering of any swine and the dressing of its carcass on such days and at such hours as may from time to time be determined by the Chairman.

10.—(1) No animal shall be slaughtered for human consumption or for sale within the improvement area except at the slaughter-houses.

(2) No carcass of any such animal shall be cleaned or dressed within the improvement area except at the slaughter-houses.

11. No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house No. 1 any swine.

12. No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house No. 2 any animal other than swine.

13.—(1) Every animal intended for slaughter shall be submitted for inspection to the inspector at least eighteen hours before slaughter and

shall be kept in a special place provided for this purpose : Provided that these provisions shall not apply to—

- (a) animals slaughtered for emergency reasons with the permission of the inspector ;
 - (b) unweaned lambs and unweaned kids slaughtered between the 1st day of November in any one year and the 15th day of April in the next year, both days inclusive.
- (2) Every animal kept in a special place as aforesaid shall, if required by the inspector, be fed by the owner thereof or by the person who brings such animal for slaughter.
- (3) An adequate supply of drinking water for every animal kept in such special place shall be provided by the Board.

14. No animals except animals for slaughter for human consumption shall be allowed within the slaughter-houses.

15. No person shall slaughter any animal in the slaughter-houses unless he produces and leaves with the inspector the certificate of ownership in respect thereof.

16.—(1) Every animal before slaughter and every carcass after slaughter shall be inspected by the inspector.

(2) No animal shall be slaughtered in the slaughter-houses without the permission of the inspector.

(3) The carcass and all parts thereof which are capable of being used for human consumption shall, until their inspection is completed, be kept in such manner as will enable them to be identified by the inspector.

17. The inflation of carcasses and lungs by blowing with the mouth is prohibited.

18. Every carcass, part or organ, which in the opinion of the inspector is healthy and wholesome shall be passed as fit for human consumption and shall be marked by the inspector with a seal (hereinafter in this Part of these bye-laws referred to as “ the seal ”), of such design, pattern and colour as may be prescribed from time to time by the Board.

19. Any carcass, part or organ, which in the opinion of the inspector contains any lesion of disease or other condition which renders the meat unfit for human consumption shall be seized and disposed of in such manner as the inspector shall direct : Provided that the owner of or the person who slaughtered the animal concerned may appeal to the Chairman whose decision as to the seizure or disposal of the carcass, part or organ, shall be final and conclusive.

20. Every person slaughtering any animal or cleaning or dressing the carcass thereof in the slaughter-houses—

- (a) shall obtain in every six months and shall have in his possession a certificate from the Medical Officer to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such animal or carcass thereof ;
- (b) shall produce such certificate at all times on request to the inspector ;
- (c) shall provide himself with clean and suitable knives, appliances, clothing and overalls to the satisfaction of the inspector ;
- (d) shall slaughter such animal at such place in the slaughter-houses as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ;
- (e) shall clean the carcass of any such animal from offal and refuse or shall dress it at such place in the slaughter-houses as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ;
- (f) shall dispose of such offal and refuse in such place in the slaughter-houses and in such manner as shall be indicated from time to time by the inspector ; and

- (g) shall not remove the carcass of any such animal from the slaughter-houses until it is inspected by the inspector, it is sealed by the seal and the fee prescribed in bye-law 26 of these bye-laws is paid in respect thereof.

21. Every person who handled a diseased carcass, part or organ, shall forthwith clean and disinfect his hands, knives and other appliances in such manner as the inspector may direct.

22.—(1) The inspector shall enter daily in a book—

- (a) the names and surnames of each person who slaughters any animal in the slaughter-houses and of the owner, if known, of any such animal;
- (b) the number, kind and description of all animals slaughtered in the slaughter-houses by each person; and
- (c) the fees paid by each person in respect of any animal slaughtered in the slaughter-houses.

(2) The inspector shall supply such reports, returns and information in connection with the slaughtering of animals in the slaughter-houses as may be required by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

23. All carcasses shall be conveyed from the slaughter-houses to the meat market or pork market, as the case may be, free of charge by the Board in containers which shall be properly covered to avoid contamination or in such other manner as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chairman.

24.—(1) Save as in paragraph (3) hereof provided, no carcass or fresh meat of any animal shall be brought or kept within the improvement area for human consumption or for sale or shall be exposed for sale therein unless—

- (a) such carcass or fresh meat belongs to an animal which has been slaughtered at the slaughter-houses and has been cleaned and dressed therein; and
- (b) such carcass or fresh meat bears on it the seal in good condition and well preserved.

(2) Any carcass or fresh meat exposed for sale within the improvement area, which does not fulfil any of the requirements of this bye-law, may be seized and detained by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Chairman, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Chairman.

(3) The Board may from time to time by public notification allow the bringing into the improvement area of any carcass or fresh meat belonging to an animal which has been slaughtered at a slaughter-house of a Municipal Corporation or other improvement area specified in such public notification, subject to such terms and conditions as to the Board may seem fit.

(4) The Board may at any time by public notification cancel a public notification made under paragraph (3) of this bye-law.

25. The inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Chairman may—

- (a) inspect any carcass or fresh meat exposed or intended for sale within the improvement area; and
- (b) examine any vehicle or receptacle found within the improvement area, which is reasonably believed to contain any such carcass or fresh meat.

26.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner of or the person slaughtering any animal in the appropriate slaughter-house, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox not exceeding thirty okes in weight	6	0
(b) For every bullock, camel, cow or ox exceeding thirty okes in weight	9	0
(c) For every goat, kid, lamb or sheep of six okes or over in weight	2	6
(d) For every kid or lamb under six okes in weight	1	6
(e) For every swine not exceeding five okes in weight	2	0
(f) For every swine exceeding five okes in weight but not exceeding ten okes in weight	3	0
(g) For every swine exceeding ten okes in weight but not exceeding thirty okes in weight	5	0
(h) For every swine exceeding thirty okes in weight	8	0

Provided that when any animal which has been slaughtered is to be used exclusively by the owner and his family for the purpose of salting, five shillings shall, irrespective of the weight of the animal, be paid in lieu of the fees hereinbefore prescribed.

27. All fees payable under this Part of these bye-laws shall be paid to the inspector.

28. Every receipt given by the inspector for any fees payable under this Part of these bye-laws shall be produced by the holder thereof at all times on request to the Chairman or any other person authorized by him for the purpose.

29. In addition to or in substitution for the premises by these bye-laws provided to be the slaughter-house No. 1 or the slaughter-house No. 2, the Board may provide new or other premises to be the slaughter-house No. 1 or the slaughter-house No. 2 : Provided that for the purposes of these bye-laws such new or other premises shall be deemed to be a slaughter-house No. 1 or a slaughter-house No. 2, as the case may be, only after a public notification is made in respect thereof.

30. In this Part of these bye-laws—

- (a) the term “animal” means any bull, calf, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb, ox, sheep or swine ;
- (b) the term “carcass” means the carcass of any such animal ;
- (c) the term “fresh meat” means the fresh meat of any such animal ;
- (d) the term “slaughter-houses” means the slaughter-house No. 1 and the slaughter-house No. 2.

PART IV.—MARKETS.

Chapter 1.—Market of Perishable Goods.

31. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint and allot any shops, stalls, places or space within the improvement area as special places for the sale of perishable goods (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as “the market of perishable goods”).

32. No person shall sell or expose for sale any perishable goods at any place within the improvement area, except at the market of perishable goods.

33. The market of perishable goods shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

34. The market of perishable goods shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m. : Provided that the said market may be opened or kept open with the permission of the inspector at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

35. The place or places at which and the manner in which perishable goods shall be exposed for sale within the market of perishable goods shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector in accordance with the instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

36. All perishable goods kept or exposed for sale within the market of perishable goods shall at all times be open to inspection by the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector.

37.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person exposing for sale any perishable goods in the market of perishable goods, that is to say :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) When the value of such goods is under two shillings ..	—	2
(b) When the value of such goods exceeds two shillings but does not exceed four shillings	—	3
(c) When the value of such goods exceeds four shillings but does not exceed eight shillings	—	5
(d) When the value of such goods exceeds eight shillings but does not exceed fifteen shillings	—	7
(e) When the value of such goods exceeds fifteen shillings but does not exceed twenty shillings	1	0
(f) When the value of such goods exceeds twenty shillings but does not exceed forty shillings	1	6
(g) When the value of such goods exceeds forty shillings but does not exceed eighty shillings	3	0

(2) If the value of such goods exceeds £4, a fee of 5 piastres for each additional pound or fraction thereof shall be added to the aforementioned fee of three shillings.

(3) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the inspector.

38. The shops, stalls, places and space situated in the market of perishable goods may be let on hire by the Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Board may from time to time determine : Provided that there are other shops, stalls, places or space therein available for the sale of perishable goods by persons other than the lessees.

39. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the market of perishable goods—

- (a) any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal ;
- (b) any pork, whether fresh or dry ;
- (c) any preparation made of the flesh of any swine.

40. Every person selling any perishable goods within the market of perishable goods shall, to the satisfaction of the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector, at all times keep his shop, stall or other place occupied by him and all furniture or receptacles in or connected with his shop, stall or place in a clean and sanitary condition and shall sweep his shop, stall or place every night before leaving the same.

41. No person shall place or hang up within the market of perishable goods any perishable goods or things so that they project into or over any passage, pavement or footway in the market of perishable goods in such a way as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person along such passage, pavement or footway.

42. All perishable goods exposed for sale in the market of perishable goods, which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, are unfit for human consumption, may be seized and destroyed by the inspector.

Chapter 2.—Meat Market.

43. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any shops, stalls, places or space within the improvement area to be a meat market (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the meat market").

44. The meat market shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

45. The meat market shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset except on Sundays when it shall be closed at 2 p.m. : Provided that the said market may be opened or kept open with the permission of the inspector at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

46. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the improvement area any fresh meat except at the meat market.

47. No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the meat market—

(a) any skin, whether fresh or dry, of any animal ;

(b) any pork, whether fresh or dry ;

(c) any preparation made of the flesh of any swine.

48. All fresh meat exposed for sale in the meat market shall at all times be open to inspection by the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector.

49. All fresh meat exposed for sale in the meat market, which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, is unfit for human consumption may be seized and destroyed by the inspector.

50. The shops, stalls, places and space situated in the meat market may be let on hire by the Board for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Board may from time to time determine : Provided that there are other shops, stalls, places or space therein available for the sale of fresh meat by persons other than the lessees.

51.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat market, that is to say :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) For every carcass of sheep or goat or part thereof ..	1	0
(b) For every carcass of a young lamb or kid of less than 6 okes in weight or part thereof	—	6
(c) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof not exceeding 30 okes in weight	2	0
(d) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 30 okes in weight but not exceeding 60 okes in weight	3	0
(e) For every carcass of ox, camel, cow or bullock or part thereof exceeding 60 okes in weight	4	0

(2) The fees in paragraph (1) of this bye-law prescribed shall not be payable by any person exposing for sale any fresh meat in the meat market, who is a monthly or yearly lessee of any shop, stall, place or space in the meat market under bye-law 50 of these bye-laws.

(3) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the inspector.

52. In this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws the term "fresh meat" means the fresh meat of any bullock, camel, cow, goat, kid, lamb ox or sheep.

Chapter 3.—Pork Market.

53. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any shops, stalls, places or space within the improvement area to be a pork market (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the pork market").

54. No person shall sell or expose for sale within the improvement area any carcass of swine or any fresh pork except at the pork market.

55. The pork market shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

56. All carcasses of swine and all fresh pork exposed for sale in the pork market shall at all times be open to inspection by the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector.

57. All carcasses of swine and all fresh pork exposed for sale in the pork market, which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, are unfit for human consumption, may be seized and destroyed by the inspector.

58.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner of or the person exposing for sale any carcass of swine or fresh pork in the pork market, that is to say:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork not exceeding 30 okes in weight	2	0
(b) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 30 okes in weight but not exceeding 60 okes in weight	3	0
(c) For every carcass of swine or part thereof or portion of fresh pork exceeding 60 okes in weight	5	0
(2) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the inspector.		

Chapter 4.—Fish Market.

59. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any shops, stalls, places or space within the improvement area to be a fish market (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the fish market").

60. No person shall sell or expose for sale at any place within the improvement area any fresh fish except at the fish market.

61. The fish market shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to the instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

62. All fresh fish exposed for sale in the fish market shall at all times be open to inspection by the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the inspector.

63. All fresh fish exposed for sale in the fish market which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, is unfit for human consumption may be seized and destroyed by the inspector.

64.—(1) Fresh fish exposed for sale in the fish market shall not be sold otherwise than by weight and every person exposing such fresh fish for sale therein shall provide himself with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(2) The weight by which fresh fish shall be sold as aforesaid shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(a) Four hundred drams=one oke.

(b) Two hundred drams=half an oke.

(3) Fresh fish may be sold by strings in any of the weights prescribed in this bye-law.

65.—(1) Every person exposing for sale in the fish market any fresh fish shall pay in respect thereof a fee of 1*p.* for every oke or any fraction thereof.

(2) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the inspector.

Chapter 5.—Market of Goods.

66. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any shops, stalls, places or space within the improvement area to be a market of goods (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as “the market of goods”).

67. The market of goods shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

68.—(1) Every person selling or exposing for sale in the market of goods any goods shall pay in respect thereof by way of toll a sum representing one per centum of the value of such goods.

(2) Every toll payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the inspector.

69. For the purposes of this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws the term “goods” means any food-stuffs, marketable commodities, articles or things, but does not include any perishable goods, fresh meat, fresh pork or fresh fish.

Chapter 6.—Market of Animals.

70. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint and allot any premises within the improvement area as special places for the sale of animals (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as “the market of animals”).

71. The market of animals shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

72. The market of animals shall be opened and shall be kept open daily at such hours and for such period as from time to time the Board may appoint.

73. No person shall sell, hawk or expose for sale, within the improvement area, any animal except at the market of animals.

74. All animals exposed for sale in the market of animals—

(a) shall stand or be enclosed in such paddock or other part or place of the market of animals as shall be reserved for the sale of animals of its class or in such other part or place of the said market as shall be indicated by the inspector;

(b) shall be attended by the seller or his agent who must provide himself, if necessary, with all head-stalls, picketing ropes and all other necessities for properly securing the animal at the part or place appropriated for their sale; and

(c) shall be removed from the market of animals as soon as they are sold.

75.—(1) The following tolls shall be paid by the owner of or the person exposing for sale any animal in the market of animals, that is to say :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) For every horse or mule	2	0
(b) For every ox or ass	1	4½
(c) For every camel	3	0
(d) For every sheep, goat or swine	—	4
(e) For every kid, lamb or suckling pig	—	3
(f) For every live chicken	—	1
(g) For every live fowl	—	1
(h) For every live turkey	—	3

(2) Every such toll shall be paid to the inspector on admission of the animal into the market of animals.

Chapter 7.—Fair Markets.

76. The Board may from time to time by public notification appoint any premises within the improvement area to be used as a market in connection with, and during the period of, any fair (hereinafter in these bye-laws referred to as "the fair market").

77. The Board may erect or cause to be erected in the fair market any number of booths for the purpose of letting them on hire for the period during which the fair is held.

78. No person shall erect or cause to be erected in the fair market any booth, except under a permit from the Chairman previously obtained and at such place thereof as may be described or shown in such permit.

79. The fair market shall be under the control and management of the inspector, subject to any instructions which he may from time to time receive from the Board.

80. The place or places where and the manner in which any animal, goods, articles, things, eatables or liquids of any kind are to be sold in the fair market shall be appointed and regulated by the inspector.

81.—(1) The rent to be paid for the erection or letting on hire of a booth in the fair market, shall be from two to forty shillings, according to the size and position of the booth, to be determined in each case by the inspector.

(2) The rent in this bye-law prescribed shall cover the whole period of the fair.

82. The following tolls shall be paid by every person selling or exposing for sale in the fair market the following animals, goods, articles, things, eatables or liquids of any kind, that is to say :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(a) For every camel, horse, mule or ox sold	2	0
(b) For every donkey sold	1	4½
(c) For every swine of any age sold	—	4
(d) For any kind of goods, articles, things, eatables or liquids exposed for sale for the whole or any part of the period of the said fair, a toll from 1 <i>p.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i> according to the value or quantity thereof, to be determined in each case by the inspector.		

83. The tolls in bye-law 82 (d) of these bye-laws prescribed shall not be paid by any person who has erected or leased any booth in the fair market in accordance with the provisions in this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws contained.

84. The rent and tolls in this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws prescribed shall be paid to the inspector.

85. No camel, horse, mule, ox, donkey, swine or young swine shall be sold within the improvement area during the period of the fair except in the fair market: Provided that, during the period of the fair, the provisions in Chapter 6 of this Part of these bye-laws shall not apply to any of the said animals.

Chapter 8.—Special Provisions relating to Markets.

86. The following markets, that is to say :—

- (a) The pork market;
- (b) The fish market; and
- (c) The market of goods,

shall be opened and shall be kept open daily from sunrise to sunset except on Sundays when they shall be closed at 2 p.m.: Provided that the said markets may be opened or kept open with the permission of the respective inspector at such other time and for such other period as may be required.

87. Every person selling or exposing for sale fresh meat in the meat market or fresh pork in the pork market, shall—

(1) to the satisfaction of the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the respective inspector of such market—

- (a) provide himself with suitable knives and with proper and correct weights, scales, balances or other apparatus ;
- (b) be clad, in addition to the ordinary wearing apparel, with a clean white apron, extending from the neck to below the knees ;
- (c) keep all shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said markets thoroughly clean, ventilated and in proper sanitary condition ;
- (d) keep all tables, benches, counters, hooks, supports or other furniture in the shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said markets in a thoroughly clean condition ;
- (e) keep all weights, scales, balances or other apparatus used by him in a thoroughly clean condition ; and
- (f) keep all fresh meat or fresh pork flyproof and insectproof ;

(2)—(a) afford free access to the shops, stalls and places rented, occupied or used by him in the said markets to the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the respective inspectors of the said markets ;

(b) render to the Chairman, the Medical Officer and the respective inspectors of the said markets, such assistance and information as they may reasonably require ;

(c) obtain from the Medical Officer in every year and have in his possession a certificate to the effect that his state of health and physical fitness are such as not to admit of the possible infection of any such fresh meat or fresh pork ; and

(d) produce such certificate as aforesaid at all times on request to the respective inspectors of the said markets.

88. No person shall sleep in any shop, stall, place or space in the market of perishable goods, meat market, pork market, fish market or market of goods or shall cause or allow or suffer any such shop, stall, place or space to be used as sleeping quarters.

89. Notwithstanding the provisions of these bye-laws, the Board may allow the hawking about for sale or the sale within the improvement area, outside the market of perishable goods or the fish market, of any perishable goods or fresh fish which have been previously exposed for sale in the market of perishable goods, or the fish market, respectively, between such hours as may from time to time be prescribed by a public notification.

90. All perishable goods, fresh meat, fresh pork or fresh fish exposed for sale within the improvement area in contravention of any bye-law in this Part of these bye-laws contained may be seized and detained by the inspector or any other person authorized in writing by the Chairman and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the inspector.

91.—(1) Any person taking any goods or articles loaded on any animal, for sale or disposal in any market as in this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws provided shall, unless he quits the market with such animal immediately after unloading such goods or articles, remove and take such animal to a special place within the improvement area provided from time to time by the Board for the purpose.

(2) There shall be charged and paid by the owner or person in charge of any animal taken to such special place a fee to be determined from time to time by the Board not exceeding two piastres per day or part thereof in respect of each animal.

(3) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

PART V.—BAKERIES, SALE OF BREAD, FOOD-STUFFS AND LIQUIDS.

Chapter 1.—Bakeries and Bread.

92. No person shall keep a bakery within the improvement area unless—

- (a) its floors are made of cement ;
- (b) the walls on the inside immediately above the floor have, to a height of not less than three feet, a coating of cement at least half an inch thick ;
- (c) it has a ceiling of closely-fitting boards, cement or stone ;
- (d) it has a water reservoir of rust-free metal with a well-fitting lid ;
- (e) the inside walls are limewashed or painted afresh as often as the Board may require in writing.

93.—(1) No person keeping a bakery within the improvement area shall—

- (a) use in his bakery any water from a well except with the previous written permission of the Chairman to be given upon a certificate from a competent analytical chemist satisfying the Chairman that such water is suitable for such use ;
- (b) allow any flour to be placed on the floor but shall have all flour on benches, tables or other wooden supports, standing at least one foot high above the floor ;
- (c) allow any bread or other bakery product to be exposed but shall keep the same in close cupboards.

(2) Every such person shall always—

- (a) keep clean everything whatsoever in the bakery ;
- (b) cover the troughs when not in use with a well-fitting lid ;
- (c) stamp every loaf with his monogram ;
- (d) sell or expose for sale bread only in loaves weighing one oke or half an oke ;
- (e) himself wear and see that all his employees wear a clean white overall ;
- (f) see that the person who does the kneading wears also a clean white cap ;
- (g) see that every person distributing for him any bread or other bakery product is dressed in clean clothes and keeps the bread or other goods for distribution in clean and well-closed receptacles.

(3) The requirements in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (e), (f) and (g) of paragraph (2) of this bye-law shall not be deemed to be fulfilled unless they are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

94. Every person employed in a bakery or in connection therewith may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (1), and of sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (e) or (f) of paragraph (2), of bye-law 93, to the same extent as the person keeping the bakery.

95.—(1) Without the written permission of the Board previously obtained, no person shall sell or expose for sale within the improvement area any bread or other bakery product which has been prepared, made or baked in a bakery situated outside the improvement area.

(2) Any bread or other bakery product exposed for sale in contravention of this bye-law may be seized by the Medical Officer or the inspector and disposed of or dealt with as the Chairman may direct in writing.

96.—(1) The inspector may seize—

- (a) any bread exposed for sale in contravention of bye-law 93 (2) (d) ;
- (b) any bread or other bakery product which is not being taken round for distribution or sale in clean and well-closed receptacles ;
- (c) any bread or other bakery product which in his opinion is unfit for human consumption.

(2) Any bread or other bakery product seized by virtue of paragraph (1) (c) of this bye-law shall be destroyed, and any bread or other bakery product seized by virtue of any other provision in the said paragraph (1) shall be dealt with as the Chairman may direct in writing.

Chapter 2.—Food-stuffs and Liquids intended for Human Consumption.

97. No person shall have in a place of public resort or shall make, sell or expose for sale any food-stuffs or liquids intended for human consumption which in the opinion of the inspector are unfit for human consumption and any such food-stuffs or liquids may be seized by the inspector and destroyed under a written order of the Chairman.

98. The owner or person in charge of any food-stuffs or liquids intended for sale for human consumption shall—

- (a) keep clean the premises in which they are sold ;
- (b) keep clean the receptacles in which they are contained ;
- (c) keep by themselves in well-closed receptacles all food-stuffs which have not by nature a skin, shell or peel to protect them from flies and dust, or are not sealed in air-tight tins, bottles or other packages, and all liquids which are not sealed in such tins or bottles ;
- (d) keep clean all vessels used as measures in the sale of liquids ;
- (e) keep all vessels mentioned in sub-paragraph (d) hereof in clean and well-closed receptacles ;
- (f) use clean paper in wrapping up any food-stuffs he sells ;
- (g) when sending or taking out of his premises any food-stuffs or liquids (including water), do so in a well-covered plate, cup, tumbler or other receptacle ;
- (h) not keep or suffer to be kept any food-stuffs or liquids in any room or place used as a latrine or containing any receptacle used as a urinal.

99.—(1) No person shall use any building or room—

- (a) for making cakes, confectioneries, pastries or sweets for sale ;
- (b) for cutting, pounding, or grinding coffee for sale ;
- (c) as a cookshop or restaurant ;
- (d) as a dairy or for making any food-stuffs for sale consisting wholly or in part of milk ;

- (e) as a public bar ;
- (f) for making rice pudding for sale ;
- (g) for making sausages or other food-stuffs made of any meat whatever for sale ;
- (h) for making sesame oil or anything consisting wholly or in part of such oil, including what is commonly known as "halouva", for sale ;

unless such building or room has non-absorbent floors with a slightly inclining gradient and ceilings of closely-fitting boards, cement or stone, and pits constructed in such place and manner as the Board may require for waste water or other liquids with drains or pipes to conduct such water or liquids to the pits.

(2) Every person using a building or room for any one of the purposes aforesaid shall—

- (a) keep it clean and well ventilated ;
- (b) keep clean all the furniture, receptacles, utensils, instruments and all other articles therein ;
- (c) be himself clean and see that his employees are clean in person and attire ;
- (d) himself wear and see that his employees wear a clean white overall and cap :

Provided that the provisions in sub-paragraph (d) of this paragraph shall not apply to any person merely serving food in a restaurant or public bar.

(3) Every person employed in any such building or room may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions contained in paragraph (2) of this bye-law to the same extent as the person using the building or place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

100. In addition and without prejudice to the provisions of bye-law 99 every person making sausages or other food-stuffs made of any meat whatever shall—

- (a) have non-absorbent tables ;
- (b) use separate rooms or compartments separately partitioned for—
 - (i) preparing his raw materials ;
 - (ii) his machinery ;
 - (iii) baking or curing his products.

Chapter 3.—Certificates of Health.

101. The following persons shall have certificates of health :—

- (a) all persons engaged in any place of public resort in the preparation, distribution, sale or serving of any food-stuffs or liquids intended for human consumption (including water) ;
- (b) keepers of hotels and their servants ;
- (c) keepers of public baths and their servants ;
- (d) keepers of barbers' shops and their employees ;
- (e) persons engaged in the slaughter-houses.

102. The persons mentioned in bye-law 101 shall present themselves to the Medical Officer for examination once in every six months, and their certificates of health shall be valid only for that period.

103. A health certificate shall not be granted—or if granted shall be cancelled—if the applicant therefor or the holder thereof is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or has an open exposed wound, sore or abrasion or appears to the Medical Officer not to be clean in his person or attire.

104. No person shall employ a servant or employee who under bye-law 101 is required to possess a certificate of health unless such servant or employee is the holder of a valid certificate of health.

105. A health certificate shall be in the Form A of the First Schedule hereto, and shall bear a photograph of the person to whom it is granted signed by the Medical Officer.

106. Every person to whom bye-law 101 applies shall on demand show his certificate of health to any officer of the Board.

Chapter 4.—Special Provisions.

107. The Medical Officer or the inspector may serve or cause to be served on any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Part of these bye-laws a written notice in Form B of the First Schedule hereto, calling on him to perform or do, within the time specified in the notice, all acts or things not performed or left undone by him and required to be performed or done by him under this Part of these bye-laws :

Provided that any such notice shall not relieve the person on whom it is served from the consequences of any breach of this Part of these bye-laws to which such notice relates.

108. Without prejudice to the provisions of bye-law 107, if the Medical Officer is of opinion that the manner in which any trade or business is carried on in any premises to which this Part of these bye-laws relates, is such as to be injurious to the public health or a source of danger to the public, he may by an order under his hand direct that such premises be closed and thereupon such premises shall be closed.

109. All food-stuffs for human consumption exposed for sale within the improvement area, which in the opinion of the Medical Officer are unfit for human consumption, may be seized and destroyed by the inspector.

PART VI.—PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC WATER.

110.—(1) No owner or occupier of any premises within the improvement area shall supply or cause to be supplied to such premises, or shall allow or suffer such premises to be supplied with, any water other than the domestic water without a licence first obtained therefor in every year from the Board :

Provided that the owner of any water found in the improvement area may use such water for his own domestic purposes, but before he can do so he must satisfy the Board that such water is free from contamination and chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this bye-law, the supply to any premises within the improvement area, or the use of any water, other than the domestic water is prohibited.

(3) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this bye-law, the owner or occupier of any premises within the improvement area supplied with water other than the domestic water shall, within one month of the date of the coming into operation of these bye-laws, discontinue such supply.

(4) The fee payable for any licence granted under paragraph (1) of this bye-law shall be determined in each case by the Board but shall in no case exceed £20 per year or part thereof.

111. No person shall—

- (a) open or injure any spring, subterranean passage, channel, aqueduct or reservoir of the domestic water or take any water therefrom ;
- (b) tamper with, injure or obstruct the domestic water ;
- (c) bathe or wash himself or wash any clothes or any other thing or any animal at a water channel or public fountain ;
- (d) deposit or throw any household refuse or any offensive, decaying or deleterious matter on or into the domestic water ;

- (e) foul or contaminate the domestic water ;
- (f) do anything by which the domestic water shall or may be liable to pollution then or thereafter ;
- (g) injure the pipes or taps attached to a public fountain ;
- (h) transplace or in any way interfere with any pipe whereby the domestic water is conveyed to any building, save under a permit in writing previously obtained from the Chairman ;
- (i) remove any measure placed on a private pipe in any street or building, which measure is intended to regulate the quantity of the domestic water to which such person is entitled ;
- (j) allow or leave the domestic water to run to waste from any fountain, or irrigate lands, fields, gardens or trees from the domestic water without the written permission of the Board first obtained ;
- (k) in any way damage, injure or interfere with the water supply.

112. All expenses for the conveyance of the domestic water from the main to private premises shall be borne by the owner or occupier thereof in addition to any other expense which might be incurred for the repair of pipes and streets through which the domestic water is conveyed : Provided that the above work with regard to the said conveyance of the domestic water to private premises shall be carried out by the Board at the expense of the person for whom such conveyance of the domestic water is made.

113. Every person requiring any domestic water to be conveyed from the main to his private premises shall deposit with the Board a sum equal to the estimated expenditure for such conveyance and the estimated cost required for the repair of the pipes and streets through which the said conveyance will be made, and in default thereof the Chairman may refuse such conveyance of the domestic water.

114. The Chairman or any other person authorized by the Board in that behalf may inspect at any reasonable time any premises to which the domestic water is supplied and may regulate the supply thereof.

115. No owner or occupier of any premises supplied with the domestic water shall—

- (a) do anything which is calculated to increase his supply of the domestic water ;
- (b) transfer to any other house, premises or place any part of the domestic water to which he is entitled, unless he obtains the written permission of the Chairman.

116. The Board shall not be responsible for the failure whether total or partial of the domestic water or if in consequence of such failure any owner or occupier of any house, premises or place supplied with the domestic water cannot obtain the domestic water during all or any of the hours of any day or night.

117. The following rates shall be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises or place supplied with the domestic water, that is to say :—

- (a) In respect of a house, coffee-house, shop or store a rate, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £3 per year or part thereof.
- (b) In respect of a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, khan, factory or industrial undertaking a rate, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £20 per year or part thereof :

Provided that the Board may install water-meters on any water line supply for measuring the quantity of the domestic water supplied to any premises and in every such case the rate to be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises shall be determined in each case by the Board but shall in no case exceed three shillings per thousand gallons.

118. Whenever any person, who is entitled to a supply of the domestic water, fails or neglects to pay in respect thereof any rate in bye-law 117 prescribed or acts in contravention of this Part of these bye-laws, it shall be lawful for the Board to give directions that such supply of the domestic water to such person shall be discontinued until all rates due in respect thereof are paid or until such contravention ceases to exist, as the case may be.

119. All rates payable under this Part of these bye-laws shall be paid to any person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

120. In this Part of these bye-laws—

the term “the domestic water” means any water supplied to the improvement area by the Board for domestic purposes;

the term “water supply” includes all springs, channels, wells, aqueducts, pipes, reservoirs and other constructions or appliances connected with the domestic water.

PART VII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Chapter 1.—Refuse.

121. The Board may provide dustbins and, with the approval of the Commissioner, appoint a special place or places by public notification, for the dumping of refuse.

122. No person shall throw or deposit any refuse or offensive matter or thing or shall permit or suffer the throwing or depositing of any refuse or offensive matter or thing at any place other than in a dustbin.

123. No person shall dump any refuse or shall permit or suffer the dumping of any refuse at any place or places other than the special place or places appointed by public notification as in bye-law 121 mentioned.

124.—(1) Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the improvement area shall provide himself with a suitable sanitary receptacle for depositing household refuse.

(2) Every sanitary receptacle shall have a closely-fitting cover and shall be kept covered except when opened for loading or unloading.

125. No owner or occupier of any premises within the improvement area shall deposit or permit or allow or suffer to be deposited household refuse on such premises except in a sanitary receptacle.

126.—(1) All receptacles containing night-soil, fluid refuse or household refuse shall be removed from all premises within the improvement area by persons appointed from time to time for this purpose by the Board and between such hours and during such intervals as the Chairman may from time to time determine and notify by public notification.

(2) All such night-soil, fluid refuse or household refuse shall be deposited or left at such places within or outside the improvement area as the Board may from time to time determine.

127.—(1) The Board may direct that all refuse of any animal shall be removed from any premises within the improvement area by the owner or occupier of such premises at such intervals as the Board may think fit.

(2) Where the owner or occupier of any premises fails to remove the refuse of any animal in accordance with the direction of the Board, such refuse may be removed by the Board and in such a case the owner or occupier shall be liable to pay the expense involved, without prejudice to any action that may be taken against him for contravention of this bye-law.

128. Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the improvement area—

- (a) shall keep such premises free from all swamps, pools, gutters, gullies, pits and holes where mosquitoes may breed, or which may become a nuisance to the public ;
- (b) shall not keep upon such premises any broken or empty bottles, jars, tins, boxes, barrels or other receptacles, capable of holding stagnant water or of affording a breeding place for mosquitoes ;
- (c) shall not cause or allow any waste water upon such premises thereby permitting the breeding of mosquitoes, or which may become a nuisance to the public ;
- (d) shall not allow to exist on such premises any hollow trees or other places, wherein mosquitoes may breed ;
- (e) shall not cause or permit any bottles or portions of bottles to be or remain fixed on the top or sides of walls or elsewhere about the premises except when the same are so laid or fixed as not to retain water during a shower or rain.

Chapter 2.—Sanitation.

129. No person shall—

- (a) defecate or urinate in any public place within the improvement area except in a public latrine or urinal ;
- (b) deposit or throw or leave in or upon any premises, street, public place or water channel any night-soil, fluid refuse, refuse, filth, dirt or any offensive matter or thing ;
- (c) suffer or allow any offensive matter to run or flow in or upon the market of perishable goods or meat market or upon any street, public place or water channel ; or
- (d) spit or expectorate in or upon any street or the market of perishable goods or meat market.

Chapter 3.—Sanitary Conveniences.

130. All drains, urinals and cesspits shall be constructed in compliance with the provisions of the Streets and Buildings Regulations, 1946, or any regulations amending or substituted for the same.

131. Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises for public resort or human habitation within the improvement area shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer—

- (a) provide such premises with proper and sufficient sanitary conveniences ;
- (b) keep every such sanitary convenience in good repair ;
- (c) keep every such sanitary convenience in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition ;
- (d) provide such sanitary convenience with sufficient opening for ventilation ;
- (e) keep such sanitary convenience in such manner as to be flyproof ;
- (f) provide such sanitary convenience with a proper seat ; and
- (g) keep such sanitary convenience free from the entrance of rain water.

132. Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the improvement area shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer—

- (a) provide such premises with a proper waste water sump ; and
- (b) keep every such waste water sump in a thoroughly good and sanitary condition.

133. No person shall store or keep or permit or allow or suffer to be stored or kept any food-stuffs for human consumption in any room in which any sanitary convenience is being kept.

Chapter 4.—Removal of Household Refuse, Night-soil and Fluid Refuse.

134.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by the owner or occupier of any premises for the removal of buckets or receptacles containing night-soil, fluid refuse or household refuse within the improvement area, that is to say :—

- (a) in respect of a house, coffee-house, shop or store a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £1 per year or part thereof ;
- (b) in respect of a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, khan, factory, industrial undertaking or premises other than those mentioned in paragraph (a) hereof a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £10 per year or part thereof.

(2) Every such fee shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

Chapter 5.—Coffee-houses, Khans, Public Stables, Kilns, Threshing floors, etc.

135.—(1) No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the improvement area any coffee-house, khan or public stable unless such person has obtained in every year a licence from the Board, and subject to such conditions as the Board may deem necessary to impose under the licence.

(2) The fee payable for any licence granted under this bye-law shall not exceed five shillings per year or part thereof, as the Board may in each case determine.

136.—(1) No person shall put up, erect, construct, keep or use, within the improvement area, any kiln for making, baking or burning tiles or bricks or for any other purpose unless such person has obtained in every year a licence from the Board.

(2) The fee payable for any licence granted under this bye-law shall be ten shillings per year or part thereof.

137. Every keeper of any khan or public stable within the improvement area shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer—

- (a) sweep or clean such khan or public stable every day ;
- (b) collect any accumulation of dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter in a special place in such khan or public stable separated and fenced round for the purpose ;
- (c) remove at his own expense from such khan or public stable all such dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter every day ; and
- (d) disinfect all places in such khan or public stable infected by dung, litter, filth or other offensive or noxious matter by covering with or spreading lime over all such places every day.

138.—(1) Every owner or lessee or occupier of any premises within the improvement area kept or used as a bar, coffee-house, hotel, cookshop, drinking-shop, confectioner's shop, pastry shop, cake-bakery of any kind, dairy, restaurant, khan, barber's shop or any premises in which food-stuffs or liquids of whatever kind or nature intended for human consumption are made or exposed for sale or any place of public resort shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer—

- (a) keep such premises, building or place in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition ; and
- (b) keep all tools, objects or articles used therein in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition.

(2) All tools, objects or articles referred to in this bye-law which in the opinion of the Medical Officer are likely to be injurious to health or to spread the infection of any disease may be seized and detained by the

Medical Officer or any other person authorized in writing by the Chairman and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with by the written order of the Chairman.

139.—(1) No person shall establish or keep a threshing floor within the improvement area without a licence from the Board first obtained.

(2) The Board may attach to such licence such conditions as it may deem necessary.

(3) The fee for such licence shall be ten shillings per year or part thereof.

140.—(1) If, upon report by the Medical Officer, the Board is satisfied that a threshing floor has become injurious to the public health or a public nuisance, the Board may make an order prohibiting the further use of such threshing floor.

(2) Such order shall take effect as from the date on which a copy thereof signed by the Chairman has been served upon the owner or occupier of the threshing floor.

Chapter 6.—Aerated Water and Ice Factories.

141.—(1) The following provisions shall be observed and performed by the owner or person in charge of any factory, within the improvement area, for the making of ice or aerated water of any kind (whether plain or mixed with any other substance):—

- (a) only water from the water supply of the improvement area shall be used: Provided that the Chairman may, upon a certificate of a competent analytical chemist, permit the use of water from a particular well or other source of supply;
- (b) there shall be two rooms—one for the plant and the filling of the bottles or syphons, and another as a washing place;
- (c) the floor shall be throughout of some non-absorbent material, and the ceiling of concrete;
- (d) all doors and windows shall be provided with flyproof wire netting;
- (e) all waste water shall be conducted to a pit of a type approved by the Medical Officer and no such water shall be allowed to go into any public drain;
- (f) the bottles shall be washed under running water to which has been added some disinfectant approved by the Medical Officer and shall not be dipped in any basin;
- (g) only bottles with crown corks shall be used, no bottles shall be used that are cracked and no such corks shall be used more than once;
- (h) the factory shall contain such number of urinals, latrines, wash-basins, and such other sanitary arrangements as the Board may require, and the provisions of Chapter 3 of this Part of these bye-laws shall apply to such urinals, latrines, wash-basins or other sanitary arrangements;
- (i) the factory and everything therein shall be kept clean to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer;
- (j) all persons working in the factory or in the distribution of its products shall be clean in person and attire:

Provided that the provisions in sub-paragraphs (b), (f) and (g) of this paragraph shall not apply to ice factories.

(2)—(a) Without the written permission of the Board previously obtained, no person shall sell or expose for sale within the improvement area any aerated water or ice which has been made in a factory situated outside the improvement area.

(b) Any aerated water or ice exposed for sale in contravention of this bye-law may be seized by the Medical Officer or the inspector and disposed of or dealt with as the Chairman may direct in writing.

Chapter 7.—Barbers.

142. Every person keeping a barber's shop within the improvement area shall, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer—

- (a) keep his shop clean and well ventilated ;
- (b) keep the fixtures in his shop clean ;
- (c) keep all his implements clean and disinfected ;
- (d) have in his shop or the yard thereof a covered pit for dirty water and a pipe to conduct it to the pit ;
- (e) afford free access to his shop and everything therein to the Medical Officer ;
- (f) see that his employees are dressed in clean clothes with a clean white overall and be himself dressed likewise ;
- (g) keep a disinfectant of the kind and strength prescribed by the Medical Officer ;
- (h) see that all instruments are clean and disinfected with such disinfectant immediately before use on each client ;
- (i) use clean cloths on the clients or for wiping his instruments ;
- (j) see that his employees are clean and be so himself ;
- (k) abstain from selling any food-stuffs or liquids intended for human consumption in his shop ;
- (l) have a copy of this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws posted on cardboard in English, Greek or Turkish, as the Board may direct, and hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

143. Every person employed in a barber's shop or in connection therewith may be charged and shall be liable for non-compliance with any of the provisions of bye-law 142, except those in paragraphs (d), (g) and (l) thereof, to the same extent as the person keeping the shop.

Chapter 8.—Public Baths.

144. Every keeper of a public bath shall—

- (a) have a disinfecting chamber or apparatus of a type to be approved by the Medical Officer and shall therein disinfect all his towels, clothes or other articles intended for the use of his clients ;
- (b) not allow any such towels, clothes or other articles which have been used once to be used by another person before they are washed and disinfected.

145. Every keeper of a public bath shall have in his premises such number of urinals and latrines and such other sanitary arrangements as the Board may require, and the provisions of Chapter 3 of this Part of these bye-laws shall apply to such urinals, latrines and other sanitary arrangements.

146. Every keeper of a public bath shall have a copy of this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws posted on cardboard in English, Greek or Turkish, as the Board may direct, and hung up in a conspicuous place in what is commonly known as " the cooling-hall " of the bath.

Chapter 9.—Mandras, Flocks and Live Swine.

147.—(1) No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the improvement area any mandra, unless such person has obtained in every year a licence from the Board.

(2) Every mandra shall be kept thoroughly clean to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

148.—(1) No person shall keep or cause, allow or suffer to be kept any flock of sheep or goats at any place within the improvement area except in a mandra licensed under bye-law 147.

(2) Nothing in this bye-law contained shall prevent any person from keeping or causing, allowing or suffering to be kept within the improvement area sheep or goats not exceeding at any one time three sheep or three goats in number.

149. No person shall keep or cause to be kept within the improvement area any live swine, unless such person has obtained a licence from the Board.

150. Nothing in this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any sheep, goats, or live swine brought within the improvement area for the purpose of their being slaughtered therein :

Provided that—

- (a) such sheep, goats, or live swine shall be slaughtered within eight days of their being brought therein ; and
- (b) during the eight days aforesaid, such sheep, goats, or live swine are kept—
 - (i) in good sanitary condition ; and
 - (ii) confined or tethered.

Chapter 10.—Special Sanitary Provisions for the hawking of certain Food-stuffs, etc.

151.—(1) No person shall hawk about for sale or expose for sale within the improvement area any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream, sour milk or drinks, unless such sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream, sour milk or drinks are properly protected from the access of insects or dust by being placed in a dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or conveyance to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer.

(2) Every such dust-tight box, cabinet, utensil or conveyance shall be kept closed, except when temporarily opened for the purpose of withdrawing the contents or part thereof or of stocking it with new material.

152. Any sweetmeats, pastry, cake, fancy bread, fresh cheese, ice-cream, sour milk or drinks exposed for sale in contravention of this Chapter of this Part of these bye-laws may be seized and detained by the Medical Officer or any person authorized in writing by the Chairman and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the written order of the Chairman.

153. Every person occupying or using any premises within the improvement area—

- (a) shall keep always such premises in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition ;
- (b) shall not suffer or allow any dirt, filth, refuse, night-soil, or any offensive matter or thing to be run or flow in or upon such premises ; and
- (c) shall not allow or suffer any nuisance to occur, continue or exist in or upon such premises.

Chapter 11.—Powers to Enter and Inspect.

154. The Medical Officer or the inspector may serve or cause to be served on any person acting in contravention of any of the provisions of this Part of these bye-laws a written notice in Form B of the First Schedule hereto requiring such person to perform or do, within such time as may be specified therein, all acts or things not performed or left undone by him and required to be performed or done by him under this Part of these bye-laws :

Provided that any such notice shall not relieve the person on whom it is served from the consequences of any breach of this Part of these bye-laws to which such notice relates.

PART VIII.—HAWKING OF GOODS.

155.—(1) No person shall, within the improvement area, hawk any goods without a licence first obtained therefor in every year from the Board or the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

(2) The following fees shall be paid by every hawker in respect of every day upon which he hawks goods within the improvement area, that is to say:—

	s.	p.
(a) When the value of the goods hawked does not exceed £1	—	2
(b) When the value of the goods hawked does not exceed £3	—	4
(c) When the value of the goods hawked exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10	1	0
(d) When the value of the goods hawked exceeds £10	2	0

(3) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

PART IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES.

156. No advertisement or notice shall be affixed to or inscribed on any building, within the improvement area, by any person other than the occupier of such building.

157. The Board shall erect or cause to be erected within the improvement area hoardings for posting or exhibiting advertisements or notices thereon.

158. No person shall post or exhibit or cause to be posted or exhibited on any hoarding any advertisement or notice without a permit first obtained therefor from the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

159. No advertisement or notice posted or exhibited on any hoarding shall exceed the size which may from time to time be fixed by the Board and such notice or advertisement shall be in such form as may be approved by the Chairman.

160.—(1) The following charges shall be paid by every person posting or exhibiting any advertisement or notice on any hoarding, that is to say:—

*Size of advertisement or notice
not exceeding:*

2 ft. × 2 ft. 3 ft. × 3 ft.

	s.	p.	s.	p.
(a) For each day	—	1	—	2
(b) For each week or part thereof	—	3	—	6
(c) For each month or part thereof	1	0	2	0

(2) Every such charge shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

PART X.—ERECTION OF TENTS.

161.—(1) No tent shall be pitched, erected or constructed within the improvement area without a permit in that behalf first obtained from the Board.

(2) Before granting a permit under this bye-law, the Board may require the production of such plans and descriptions of the intended work or erection and of the site on which such work or erection shall be made as may seem to it necessary or desirable or require the alteration of any plan or description of the intended work or erection so produced.

(3) The Board may, before granting a permit under this bye-law, require the laying out, preparation and levelling of the site on which the tent is to be erected in such manner as to the Board may seem fit.

(4) The fee payable for any permit granted under this bye-law shall not exceed £2 per year or part thereof, as the Board may in each case determine.

PART XI.—THEATRES, ETC.

162.—(1) Within the improvement area no theatre, building, tent or place shall be used for the performance of any stage play or cinematograph exhibition, for dancing, for any entertainment to which the public is admitted or for any public meeting without a licence first obtained therefor from the Board or the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

(2) Such licence may be granted either for a single performance, cinematograph exhibition, dance, entertainment or public meeting or for any period not exceeding one month.

(3) Any licence granted under this bye-law shall be granted to the owner, lessee or occupier of the premises and shall be in such form as the Board may from time to time approve.

163.—(1) The following fees shall be paid by every person obtaining a licence under this Part of these bye-laws, that is to say :—

(a) For a period of one month a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £6;

(b) For a period of one week a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £3;

(c) For a single performance, cinematograph exhibition, dance, entertainment or public meeting a fee, to be determined in each case by the Board, not exceeding £2.

(2) Every such fee shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

PART XII.—VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC.

Chapter 1.—Stands for Carriages, Motor Cars and other Vehicles.

164.—(1) The Board may fix from time to time places within the improvement area at which carriages, motor cars and other vehicles must stand when not in motion and the number of carriages, motor cars and other vehicles allowed to stand at any time in each place so fixed.

(2) All places so fixed by the Board as aforesaid shall be stands for carriages, motor cars and other vehicles after a public notification in respect thereof has been made.

(3) The Board may, by notice to be published from time to time in conspicuous places within the improvement area, fix the fares that may be charged by a carriage, motor car or other vehicle plying for hire therein.

165. No carriage, motor car or other vehicle shall stand in any street except at the stands fixed by the Board from time to time, if any, and except when such carriage, motor car or other vehicle stops to take up passengers or to allow passengers to alight.

Chapter 2.—Traffic.

166.—(1) The Board, with the concurrence of the Police Officer in charge of the District, may from time to time—

(a) declare any street or part thereof as a street for one-way traffic and indicate the one-way direction of the traffic in such street;

(b) prohibit entirely traffic in any street;

(c) restrict traffic in any street within certain hours.

(2) Whenever a street is declared as a street for one-way traffic or whenever traffic in any street is entirely prohibited or is restricted only within certain hours, the Board shall place conspicuous signs in such street and at a reasonable height from the ground at all suitable places in such street indicating the direction or prohibition or restriction of the traffic in such street, as the case may be.

(3) No person shall take, lead, ride or drive any animal or vehicle in any street contrary to the direction, prohibition or restriction declared or made under this bye-law in respect of such street :

Provided that nothing in this bye-law contained shall apply to—

- (a) the pushing of bicycles or perambulators or wheel-barrows by pedestrians in any such street ;
- (b) the taking, leading, riding or driving of any animal or vehicle in any street, in respect of which such prohibition or restriction has been made, for the purpose of mounting or alighting passengers or for loading or unloading goods at or from any premises situated in any part of such street to which such prohibition or restriction applies.
- (4) No person shall erect or display any sign, advertisement, notice or any other matter within twenty feet of any permanent sign, poster or notice regulating traffic.

PART XIII.—STREETS.

167. No person shall wilfully obstruct the free passage of any street or cause any water to flow upon any street situated within the improvement area.

168. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Board previously obtained and subject to such terms and conditions as may be therein specified, within the improvement area—

- (a) excavate, break up, or disturb any street ;
- (b) lay down, take up or remove any water pipe from any street ;
- (c) construct any fence of any sort upon any street ;
- (d) dig or sink any water channel, well, hole, pit or shaft across or upon any street ;
- (e) place or deposit any timber, stone, manure, lime, soil, ashes, rubbish or any other matter or thing upon any street ;
- (f) expose for sale in a stationary manner any goods upon any street.

PART XIV.—USE OF PARKS, GARDENS, ETC.

169. The Board may, by notice to be published in conspicuous places in the improvement area, fix the hours during which a park, garden, play-ground, swimming pool, amusement centre, or place of resort or recreation provided by the Board shall be open to the public.

170. Any person found causing damage to any tree or shrub in a park or garden or to any property of the Board in a park, garden, play-ground, swimming pool, amusement centre, or place of resort or recreation, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25 in addition to compensation for the damage caused.

171. No person shall use any swimming pool provided by the Board except with the permission of the Board's officer in charge and upon payment of the appropriate fee, which is fixed at 6 piastres per hour or part thereof for persons of over 18 years of age, and at 4 piastres per hour or part thereof for persons under this age.

PART XV.—DOGS.

172.—(1) No person shall keep within the improvement area any dog unless he has obtained a licence therefor from the Board or any person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

(2) The person authorized by the Board in that behalf shall keep a register of all such licences granted by the Board in which shall be entered—

- (a) the name, address and occupation of each person to whom a licence is issued ;
- (b) the description and sex of the dog in respect of which such licence is issued ; and
- (c) the number of the badge or duplicate badge to be worn by the dog for which the licence is issued.

(3) Every licence shall expire on the 31st day of December in the year in which it is issued and may be renewed annually by endorsement thereon.

(4) The following fees shall be paid by every person for a licence or renewal of a licence to keep any dog within the improvement area, that is to say :—

	s.	p.
(a) For every bitch in every year	10	0
(b) For every other dog in every year	6	0

173.—(1) The Board shall supply free of charge to every licensee a numbered metal badge to be worn by the dog for which the licence is issued and the number of such badge shall be recorded on the licence.

(2) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board that a metal badge supplied under this bye-law has been lost or destroyed, the Board may issue to the licensee a duplicate metal badge on payment of two shillings.

(3) The licensee shall, on the expiration of the licence, or if he ceases to keep the dog in respect of which the badge or duplicate badge has been issued, or if the dog dies during the currency of the licence, forthwith return such badge or duplicate badge to the Board.

(4) Every licensee shall, within a reasonable time after demand, produce his licence for inspection by an officer of the Board or any member of the Cyprus Police Force.

174.—(1) Any dog found wandering in any street or other public place within the improvement area and not wearing the badge or duplicate badge referred to in bye-law 173 may be destroyed by the person authorized by the Board in that behalf, in such manner as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

(2) No compensation shall be payable in respect of the destruction of any dog in pursuance of paragraph (1) of this bye-law.

175. For the purposes of this Part of these bye-laws—

- (a) the word "dog" includes bitch, but does not include an unweaned puppy ;
- (b) the onus of showing that any dog is an unweaned puppy shall be upon the defendant or the person alleging the same ;
- (c) every person in whose custody, charge, control or possession, or in or upon whose house or premises any dog shall be found, shall be deemed to be keeping such dog, unless the contrary be proved.

176. Nothing in this Part of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any dog licensed under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 to 1950, or of the Dogs Law, 1948, and wearing the metal badge or duplicate metal badge supplied by the appropriate authority under the provisions of such laws.

PART XVI.—WEIGHING, MEASURING AND TESTING OF GOODS.

177. The goods to be weighed, measured or tested under the provisions of section 26 of the Law shall be the goods (other than imported goods) set out in the Second Schedule hereto and the fees to be paid for the weighing, measuring or testing of such goods shall be the fees specified in the said Schedule.

178.—(1) Whenever any authorized weigher is requested by any person to weigh, measure or test any goods other than any of the goods enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto, such person shall pay to the authorized weigher upon such weighing, measuring or testing a fee at the rate of three *paras* per oke in respect thereof and such authorized weigher shall give to the person paying the same a printed receipt in respect thereof from a counterfoil book in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe and every person paying any such fee shall require the authorized weigher to whom the same is paid to furnish him with such printed receipt :

Provided that—

- (a) Fractions under ten *paras* shall not be collected ;
- (b) For fractions of ten *paras* and over and under thirty *paras* the sum of twenty *paras* shall be collected ;
- (c) For fractions of thirty *paras* and over and under forty *paras* the sum of forty *paras* shall be collected :

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing, measuring or testing shall be one piastre.

(2) Nothing in this bye-law contained—

- (a) shall apply or shall be taken to apply to the weighing, measuring or testing of any goods enumerated in the Second Schedule hereto ; or
- (b) shall be taken or construed to give any authorized weigher or to the Board any right to demand the compulsory weighing, measuring or testing of any goods to which this bye-law applies.

179. The fee to be levied and paid under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Law on any carobs weighed under the provisions of sub-section (1) of the said section shall be six piastres per aleppo cantar of such carobs.

PART XVII.—FEES ON PREMISES LET OR IN THE OCCUPATION OF THE OWNER DURING THE SUMMER SEASON OR ANY PART THEREOF, OTHER THAN PREMISES LET OR USED SOLELY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

180.—(1) There shall be paid in every year by the owner of any premises within the improvement area let or in the occupation of such owner during the summer season or any part thereof a fee at a rate to be fixed by the Board in each year, not exceeding five per centum of the value of such premises as assessed for Immovable Property Tax under the Immovable Property Tax Laws, 1932 to 1942.

(2) The provisions of this bye-law shall not apply to any premises let or in the occupation of the owner during the summer season or any part thereof and used as a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or khan.

181.—(1) There shall be paid in every year by every owner of any premises within the improvement area, let or in the occupation of such owner during the summer season or any part thereof and used as a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or khan a fee at a rate to be fixed by the Board in each year, not exceeding eight per centum of the value of such premises as assessed for Immovable Property Tax under the Immovable Property Tax Laws, 1932 to 1942.

(2) In addition to the fees in paragraph (1) of this bye-law provided, there shall be paid—

- (a) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a first-class hotel, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding one shilling per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel ;
- (b) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a second-class hotel, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding seven piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel ;
- (c) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a third-class hotel, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding five piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel ;
- (d) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a hotel other than of the first, second or third class or as a boarding-house, a fee as fixed by the Board from

time to time but in no case exceeding three piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such hotel or boarding-house ;

(e) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a lodging-house, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding three piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such lodging-house ;

(f) by every occupier of any premises, within the improvement area, used as a khan, a fee as fixed by the Board from time to time but in no case exceeding three piastres per night for every person of over ten years of age, staying or residing at such khan.

(3) Every keeper of a hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or khan shall—

(a) enter daily in a book the name and surname of each person who stays or resides at his hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or khan ; and

(b) shall produce such book for inspection at all times on request to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

182. The fees in this Part of these bye-laws prescribed shall become payable immediately after they are fixed by the Board and shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

183. Nothing in this Part of these bye-laws contained shall apply to any premises let or used solely for agricultural purposes.

184. In this Part of these bye-laws the term “occupier” means any person in actual occupation of any premises without regard to the title under which he occupies such premises.

PART XVIII.—FEES FOR CARRYING ON, EXERCISING OR PRACTISING A PROFESSION, BUSINESS, TRADE OR OTHER CALLING.

185.—(1) Every person who, within the improvement area, carries on, exercises or practises any profession, business, trade or other calling, as hereinafter mentioned, shall, in every year, pay a fee in accordance with the following scale, as the Board may in each case determine :—

*An annual fee
not exceeding:
shillings.*

(a) Barbers	60
(b) Bakers, butchers, clubs, contractors, dentists, medical practitioners, chemists, pharmacists, mineral water manufacturers, pianists or bandmasters, photographers, shoemakers, telegraph agencies	100
(c) Camp-keepers	200
(d) Hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, lodging-house keepers or khan keepers	300
(e) Keepers of coffee-houses, drapery-shops, grocery-shops, restaurants or any other class of shops	100
(f) Muleteers, per horse or mule or donkey	20
(g) Persons keeping carriages for public hire, per carriage ..	30
(h) Individuals keeping motor cars for public hire, per motor car	60
(i) Motor car companies, partnerships or agencies keeping motor cars for public hire	100
(j) Merchants, money-lenders, business men, manufacturers	200
(k) Persons carrying on within the improvement area any profession, business, trade or other calling not enumerated above	100

(2) Every fee payable under this bye-law shall be paid to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

PART XIX.—ANNUAL RATE.

186. There shall be paid in every year by every occupier in the improvement area a rate not exceeding £10 to be assessed by the Board according to the means within the improvement area of each such occupier.

187. The Board shall on or before the 1st day of September in each year prepare a list (hereinafter in this Part of these bye-laws referred to as "the occupiers list") showing the name, occupation and place of abode of every occupier in the improvement area and the amount of the annual rate assessed on each such occupier. The occupiers list shall be dated and signed by the Chairman.

188. Copies of the occupiers list certified by the signature of the Chairman and dated shall be posted or caused to be posted by him in conspicuous places in the improvement area, and such posting shall be deemed to be a notification to all occupiers resident within the improvement area, of the decision of the Board regarding the assessment of the annual rates on such occupiers.

189. Every occupier in the improvement area whose name appears in the occupiers list shall on or before the 31st day of October pay to the Chairman or to the Treasurer of the Board, the amount of the annual rate assessed on such occupier.

190. The Board may, either on application made to them in that behalf or of their own motion, at their discretion exempt on the ground of poverty any occupier whose name appears in the occupiers list from payment of the annual rate assessed on him.

PART XX.—SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT BY THE BOARD.

191. The Board shall fix from time to time the rates to be paid for the supply of electric light by the Board to any premises within the improvement area not exceeding the following rates :—

- (a) In respect of a house, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, shop, khan and any other premises not possessing meters and having at least 4 lamps, each lamp not exceeding 25 candle-power, three shillings per month for each lamp.

For every additional lamp, not exceeding 25 candle-power, over 4 lamps, two shillings per month.

For a single lamp not exceeding 25 candle-power, four shillings per month.

Lamps exceeding 25 candle-power but not exceeding 50 candle-power shall be considered as two lamps; a lamp exceeding 50 candle-power but not exceeding 75 candle-power shall be considered as 3 lamps and so on for every additional 25 candle-power or any part thereof.

- (b) In respect of a house, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house, shop, khan and any other premises possessing meters, one shilling per kilowatt.

192. Accounts for the amount due for the supply of electric light shall be rendered monthly to all users and if not paid within 7 days it shall be lawful for the Board or the Chairman to give directions that such supply of electric light shall be discontinued until the amount due in respect thereof is paid.

193. The Board shall not be responsible for the failure whether total or partial of the electric light supply or if in consequence of such failure any owner or occupier of any house, premises or place supplied with electric light cannot obtain electric light during all or any of the hours of any day or night.

194. The Board may refuse or discontinue the supply of electric light to any premises whenever, in the opinion of the Board, the electric light installation of such premises is not in a thoroughly good and proper condition.

195. All rates payable under this Part of these bye-laws shall be paid to any person authorized by the Board in that behalf.

PART XXI.—PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

196. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, the Board shall charge on and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund pensions and gratuities to officers who retire from service and to officers who have been removed from their office on any ground other than misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of their duties: Provided that the Board may charge and pay out of the Gratuities and Pension Fund to an officer who has been removed from office on grounds of misconduct or inefficiency in the performance of his duty, a pension or gratuity not exceeding the amount of pension or gratuity which might have been granted to such officer if he had not been so removed.

197. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, every officer holding a pensionable office in the service of the Board who has been in such service for 10 years or upwards may be granted on his retirement a pension at the rate of one seven hundred and twentieth of his salary for each complete month of service: Provided that a pension granted to an officer under these bye-laws shall not exceed two-thirds of the highest salary drawn by him at any time in the course of his service.

198. Every officer, otherwise qualified for a pension, who has not completed the minimum period of service qualifying for a pension, may be granted on retirement a gratuity not exceeding five times the annual amount of the pension which, if there had been no qualifying period, might have been granted to him under bye-law 197.

199. Subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, service qualifying for pension or gratuity, as the case may be, shall be the inclusive period between the date on which an officer begins to draw salary from the funds of the Board and the date of his leaving the service of the Board without deduction of any period during which he has been absent on leave.

200. Service in respect of which pension or gratuity may be granted must be unbroken except in cases where the service has been interrupted by abolition of an office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation.

201. For the purpose of computing the amount of an officer's pension or gratuity—

- (a) in the case of an officer who has held one office for a period of three years immediately preceding the date of his retirement, the full salary payable to him at that date in respect of that office shall be taken;
- (b) in respect of an officer, who at any time during such period of three years has been transferred from one office to another, but whose salary has not been changed by reason of such transfer or transfers, the full salary payable to him at the date of his retirement in respect of the office then held by him shall be taken;
- (c) in other cases, the average of the full salary payable in respect of each of the offices substantively held by the officer during his tenure thereof within such period of three years shall be taken,

202. No service other than service in a pensionable office shall be taken into account in computing pensions except that where the service in a pensionable office has been immediately preceded by an unbroken period of service in an appointment other than a pensionable office, or of service paid from funds of the Board or of both such services, that period, or any part of it, may be taken into account.

203. If an officer holding a pensionable office retires or is removed from the service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the reorganization of the office to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, he may be granted a pension calculated in accordance with bye-law 197 : Provided, however, that if he has been in the service of the Board for less than the qualifying period of ten years, he may be granted a pension calculated in accordance with that bye-law as if there had been no qualifying period.

204. In the case of an officer whose office is abolished, his pension may be increased by the addition of a certain number of sixtieths of his salary, that is to say:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) in the case of an officer who has served twenty years | Seven-sixtieths. |
| (b) in the case of an officer who has served less than twenty years but not less than fifteen years | Five-sixtieths. |
| (c) in the case of an officer who has served less than fifteen years but not less than 10 years | Three-sixtieths. |

No addition shall be made under this bye-law so as to entitle an officer to a higher pension than the maximum two-thirds, or to a higher pension than that to which he would have been entitled by length of service on reaching the age of sixty years.

205. Where an officer has been permanently injured—

- (a) in the actual discharge of his duty;
- (b) without his own default; and
- (c) by some injury specifically attributable to the nature of his duty and his retirement is thereby necessitated or materially accelerated, he may, if he is qualified for a pension under bye-law 197, be granted, in addition to the pension at the rate of the proportion of his actual salary at the date of his injury appropriate to his case as shown in the following table when his capacity to contribute to his own support is—

Slightly impaired	Five-sixtieths.
Impaired	Ten-sixtieths.
Materially impaired	Fifteen-sixtieths.
Totally destroyed	Twenty sixtieths :

Provided that the amount of additional pension shall be reduced to such an extent as the Board shall think reasonable in the following cases:—

- (i) where the injured officer has continued to serve for not less than one year after the injury in respect of which he retires ;
- (ii) where the injured officer is at the date of injury within ten years of the age at which he would be due to retire ; or
- (iii) where the injury is not the sole cause of retirement, but the retirement is caused partly by age or infirmity not due to injury :

Provided also that the total amount of the pension shall not exceed the maximum two-thirds of the pension to which he would have been entitled by length of service on reaching the age of sixty years.

206.—(1) Any officer to whom a pension is granted under these bye-laws, at his option exerciseable as hereinafter provided, may be paid, in lieu of such pension, pension at the rate of three-fourths of such pension together with a gratuity equal to ten times the amount of the reduction so made in the pension.

(2) The option referred to in paragraph (1) of this bye-law may be exercised by the officer concerned at any time before his retirement.

207.—(1) Where an officer holding a pensionable office, who is not on probation or agreement, dies while in the service of the Board and during the five years preceding his death has continuously held a pensionable office in the service of the Board, it shall be lawful for the Board to grant to his dependants a gratuity of an amount not exceeding one year's salary.

(2) For the purposes of this bye-law the term "dependants" means such members of the family of an officer as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the officer at the time of his death.

208. No officer shall have an absolute right to compensation for past services or to pension, gratuity or other allowance nor shall anything in these bye-laws contained limit the right of the Board to dismiss any officer without compensation.

209. No pension, gratuity or other allowance shall be granted to any officer except on his retirement from the service of the Board in one of the following cases:—

- (a) on or after attaining the age of 60 years ;
- (b) on the abolition of his office ;
- (c) on compulsory retirement for the purpose of facilitating improvement in the reorganization of the service to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected ;
- (d) on medical evidence to the satisfaction of the Board that he is incapable by reason of some infirmity of mind or body of discharging the duties of his office and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent.

210. No pension, gratuity or other allowance granted under these bye-laws shall be assignable or transferable or liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon for or in respect of any debt or claim whatsoever, other than a debt due to the Government of Cyprus or the Board.

211. If any officer to whom a pension or other allowance has been granted under these bye-laws is sentenced to a term of imprisonment by any competent Court within Cyprus or outside Cyprus for any crime or offence, then in every such case, it shall be lawful for the Board to direct that such pension or allowance shall forthwith cease : Provided always that the pension or allowance shall be restored with retrospective effect in the case of a person who after conviction at any time received a free pardon : Provided further that where a pension or allowance ceases for the reason aforesaid it shall be lawful for the Board to cause all or any part of the moneys to which the pensioner would have been entitled to be applied to the benefit of any wife, child or children of the pensioner, or, after the expiration of his sentence, also to the benefit of the pensioner himself.

212. To enable the Board to grant pensions and gratuities under these bye-laws a fund shall be established, to be called "the Gratuities and Pension Fund" which shall consist of all moneys paid by the Board into this Fund as hereinafter provided.

213. The Board shall, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, administer the Gratuities and Pension Fund and shall keep a separate account in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of all moneys paid into and out of the said Gratuities and Pension Fund.

214. The Board shall in every year charge on and pay out of the revenues of the Board a sum of £50 into the Gratuities and Pension Fund: Provided that the Board may from time to time increase, reduce or suspend the above payment as circumstances may require.

215. In this Part of these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

the term “pensionable office” means an office which has been declared by the Board, with the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, to be pensionable.

the term “salary” means the annual salary of an officer as approved by the Board.

the term “service” means service under the Board as an officer thereof either before or after the commencement of the Law.

the term “Gratuities and Pension Fund” means the Gratuities and Pension Fund established under these bye-laws.

PART XXII.

Chapter 1.—Miscellaneous.

216. The Director of Medical and Health Services may exercise all or any of the powers by these bye-laws conferred upon the Medical Officer.

217. All permits, licences, notices or documents issued by the Board under the provisions of the Law or of these bye-laws shall, unless otherwise provided therein, be issued by the Chairman or any person authorized by him in that behalf.

218.—(1) The Medical Officer may refuse to grant any certificate or may revoke or suspend any certificate granted under these bye-laws.

(2) For every such refusal, revocation or suspension the Medical Officer shall forthwith give a notice in writing to the person concerned.

(3) All certificates granted by the Medical Officer under these bye-laws shall be free of charge.

219. Save when in any part or chapter of these bye-laws otherwise provided, all fees, charges, tolls or rates in these bye-laws prescribed shall become payable to the inspector or to the person authorized by the Board in that behalf immediately after they are determined or fixed in accordance with the provisions of these bye-laws.

220.—(1) For every charge, fee, rate, rent or toll paid under these bye-laws the Treasurer of the Board or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Board, to whom the same is paid, shall, respectively, give to the person paying the same a printed receipt in respect thereof from a counterfoil book in such form as the Chairman may from time to time prescribe.

(2) Every person paying any such charge, fee, rate, rent or toll shall require the Treasurer of the Board or the inspector or any other person authorized by the Board to whom the same is paid to furnish him with such printed receipt.

(3) Whenever any fee is paid in respect of any licence or permit granted under these bye-laws, the amount of such fee shall, in addition to the printed receipt aforesaid, be recorded in such licence or permit.

and in addition, the Court may, upon conviction of the offender, order that any articles or goods in respect of which the breach has been committed shall be forfeited to the Board.

(Bye-law 105).

Inspector.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

GOODS TO BE WEIGHED, MEASURED OR TESTED UNDER
SECTION 26 OF THE LAW AND FEES PAYABLE FOR THE
WEIGHING, MEASURING OR TESTING THEREOF.*(Bye-law 177).*

Item No.	Goods.	Minimum Weight			Fees.			Fees for any quantity in excess of the minimum weight.	
		okes.			cp.			paras per oke or part thereof	
1.	Almonds	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
2.	Aniseed	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
3.	Barley	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
4.	Beans	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
5.	Butter (of milk)	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
6.	Butter, other, such as cocoline, vegetaline, etc.	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
7.	Carobs, natural or ground	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
8.	Carobs, natural or ground on exportation	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
9.	Charcoal	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
10.	Coal	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
11.	Colocas	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
12.	Cotton, unginned	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
13.	Cotton, ginned	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
14.	Cotton seed	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
15.	Cumin seed	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
16.	Favetta	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
17.	Flour	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
18.	Fruit, fresh (other than oranges and lemons)	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
19.	Fruit, dry (raisins, dry or boiled)	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
20.	Fruits, dry, with shells removed	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
21.	Fuel	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
22.	Gypsum	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
23.	Gypsum, on exportation outside the Colony	..	..	..	75	..	4	..	2
24.	Hazelnuts	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
25.	Hay	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
26.	Konari	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
27.	Lime	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
28.	Linseed	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
29.	Mavrokokko	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
30.	Nuts	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	2
31.	Oats	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
32.	Oil, Olive	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	10
33.	Oil, other	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	10
34.	Olives	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	5
35.	Olive stones	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
36.	Onions	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
37.	Peas and other pulse	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
38.	Potatoes	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
39.	Pumice stone	..	..	..	40	..	2	..	2
40.	Sesame	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	2
41.	Silk	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	40
42.	Silk cocoons dry	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	20
43.	Silk cocoons fresh	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	10

Item No.	Goods.	Minimum Weight	Fees.		Fees for any quantity in excess of the minimum weight. <i>paras per oke or part thereof</i>
		<i>okes.</i>	<i>cp.</i>		
44.	Straw	40	..	2 ..	2
45.	Straw on exportation outside the Colony	75	..	4 ..	2
46.	Sumac	40	..	2 ..	2
47.	Terra umbra, natural, in lumps or ground	40	..	2 ..	2
48.	Terra umbra, calcined, in lumps or ground	40	..	2 ..	2
49.	Vetches	20	..	1 ..	2
50.	Vikos	20	..	1 ..	2
51.	Wheat	20	..	1 ..	2
52.	Wines and spirits	20	..	1 ..	2
53.	Wood	40	..	2 ..	2
54.	Wool	40	..	10 ..	10
55.	Zivania: weighing and testing by Sikes's hydrometer ..	40	..	2 ..	2
56.	Zivania: weighing and testing by Cartier's hydrometer ..	40	..	2 ..	2

		Minimum Measure	Fees.		Fees for any quantity in excess of the minimum measure. <i>paras per 100 or part thereof.</i>
		<i>okes</i>	<i>cp.</i>		
57.	Lemons	100	..	2 ..	2
58.	Oranges (Jaffa)	100	..	2 ..	2
59.	Oranges (other kinds) and grape-fruit	100	..	2 ..	2

Fees shall be calculated on the actual weight of the goods weighed at the above rates :

Provided that—

- (a) Fractions under 10 *paras* shall not be collected.
- (b) For fractions of 10 *paras* and over and under 30 *paras* the sum of 20 *paras* shall be collected.
- (c) For fractions of 30 *paras* and over and under 40 *paras* the sum of 40 *paras* shall be collected :

Provided also that the minimum fee for any one weighing or measuring or testing shall be 1*p.*

The above bye-laws have been approved by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

(M.P. 1061/51.)